

THURSDAY, JULY 11, 1907.

Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid DAILY, Per Month DAILY. Per Year. SUNDAY, Per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ..... DAILY AND SUNDAY. Per Month. Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by the Sun Printing and Publishing sociation at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan, New York. President and Treasurer of the Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau street; Secretary of the Association, Franklin Bartlett, 5 Nassau street.

Paris office, 82 Rue Louis le Grand. The daily and Sunday editions are on sale at Kiosque 12, near the Grand Hotel, Klosque 77, Boulevard des Capucines, corner Place de l'Opéra, and Klosque 19, Boulevard des Italiens, corner Rue Louis le Grand.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for on wish to have rejected articles returned the

### A Fine Scheme.

Government management of trusts by means of receivers has great advantages over Government ownership. The latter plan would cost certain billions. The former won't cost anybody, except the stockholders and bondholders, anything. It enables the Government to know all the secrets of trust management, to fix prices, to get into its own hands an enormous lump of predatory wealth.

In spite of the activity of Mr. ROOSE-VELT in boosting socialism a great object lesson in socialism might be useful. The Purdy programme must be doubly welcome to Mr. ROOSEVELT on account of its educational value.

Finally, the difficult matter of campaign contributions will be made easier than lying. It will always seem bad policy to change the management of the trusts. A wise Administration will know ! how to milk them for the cause of the decent, the honest and the good.

Can any decent citizen hope that the courts will be so brutal as to forbid the mighty moral, economic, educational and political machine which the wisdom at Washington has devised?

## The Latest Proposals at The Hague.

Although it seems to be settled that the Hague conference will not approve of the suggestion that the private property of belligerents at sea shall be exempt from capture, and although the acceptance of the Drago doctrine even in a modified form is doubtful, there is reason to think that the field of arbitration may be somewhat extended and that the methods of warfare, both on land and sea, will be rendered more humane in certain particulars. Certain incidents of the last few days indicate that the delegates of the great Powers do not wish the second Peace Conference to prove entirely abortive.

Two proposals, for example, submitted on July 9 by representatives of the United States are said to have been received with encouraging deference. The first of these provides that differences regarding the interpretation of treaties. when such differences do not affect the independence or honor of either of the signatories, shall be referred to the permanent court of arbitration. Each party, however, is to decide for itself whether the differences do or do not affect its honor and independence. Another safeguard is that in every case the parties shall agree upon the protocol outlining the arbiter's powers and the mode of procedure. Provision is further made for preserving the record of the arbitration court and for permitting any party to the convention that may upon reflection dread the results of arbitration w withdraw from the convention, on giving a year's notice of its intention so to do. After Professor DE MARTENS of Russia and spokesmen of other Powers had expressed opinions favorable to the American views, a special committee was appointed to draft a new arbitration convention, based on that of 1899, but modifled in correspondence with the position of the present conference. Notable, also, we are told, was the impression made by another recommendation brought forward on the same day by the United States, that the employment of bullets which inflict wounds unnecessarily cruel, such as explosive bullets, should be prohibited. Nor are these the only grounds on which the American delegates have reason to regard their treatment at The Hague with considerable satisfaction. On the same day the British, Russian, Dutch and Spanish delegations withdrew their respective proposals concerning the bombardment of unfortified towns, and requested Count TORNIELLI of Italy to draft a proposition embodying the American suggestion on the subject.

Much attention has been given also during the last few sessions to statements emanating from the British and Russian delegations to the effect that a more exact definition of the rights and duties of neutrals in war time is imperatively needed. Great Britain, for example, has mooted no fewer than twenty-nine provisions bearing on this question, the importance of which was demonstrated during the late contest in the Far East. Among the objects aimed at are a more effective prohibition of the use of neutral ports by belligerents for warlike purposes and a more exact prescription of the conditions under which belligerent ships may run into neutral harbors for protection. As we have formerly pointed out, every change in international law calculated to narrow a belligerent's opportunity of obtaining aid and comfort in a neutral port would benefit Great Britain, which has naval stations of her own all over the globe, but might not commend itself to Powers less fortunate in this particular. Russia, which during the late war had to pay for certain neutral

band of war) that she destroyed at sea more than she believed them to be worth, now proposes to prohibit the destruction of neutral prize vessels except in cases where their preservation might compromise the safety of the vessels effecting the capture or endanger the success of a belligerent's operations. Even in such cases prize vessels should not be destroyed, Russia holds, without transshipping everything on board, or at least preserving papers needed for a computation of the proper amount of indemnity. The proposal, as thus qualified, seems unlikely to encounter much opposition. A further suggestion made by Russia is that merchant ships of belligerents found in a captured port by the enemy shall be allowed to discharge their cargo and leave again safely; and that such vessels met at sea cannot be captured unless they had left a belligerent harbor after a declaration of war had been made known there. This probably represents the limit to which the conference will go in the direction of improving the status of the private property of belligerents at sea.

Although, therefore, the spokesmen of the great Powers are unlikely to agree upon any change of capital importance in the law of nations, each of them will try to "save his face" by evincing a willingness to accept minor improvements.

### Four Kinds of Receivers.

So far as the Revised Statutes show on the surface of their indexed contents. only three kinds of receivers or receiverships are known to the laws of the United

1. Receivers of national banks. The Federal courts are authorized to appoint such receivers in certain well defined cases, and under specific directions.

2. Receivers of public money. These are appointed under the land office system and in certain other cases to act as fiduciary rather than as administrative officers.

3. Receivers of stolen goods. These are properly described by the statute, and their punishment is fixed. The Federal law regarding receivers of stolen goods, however, applies only to offences committed on the high seas or in places within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

A fourth sort of Federal receiver appears for the first time in Mr. PURDY's prayer in the proceedings against the American Tobacco Company and its alleged accomplices. This prayer of Mr. PURDY, like the inherent sovereignty plea of Solicitor-General HOYT, is likely to become immortal, although perhaps in a slightly different way. Mr. Hoyr's argument seems to have stirred the tranquil intellects of the Supreme Court to something akin to indignation. Mr. PURDY's theory is likely to provide for that exalted tribunal one of the most pleasantly humorous afternoons in the whole of its experience.

And yet the ingenious speculations of Mr. HOYT and the prayerful expectations of Mr. PURDY have a common origin in an authority quite apart from the laws or the Constitution of the United States. Both can be traced directly back to this announcement dated October 4, 1906, at York, Pa.:

"I am striving to give a constantly increasing governmental supervision over the use of wealth."

Striving day before yesterday by theory of Federal power to control business within the States; yesterday by means of Mr. Hoyr's theory that there can be no vacancy between State and national jurisdiction-a theory which has now drawn from the Supreme Court one of those high judicial decisions of which Mr. ROOSEVELT remarked on that same October 4, 1906, at Harrisburg, "I am confident time will show them to have been erroneous and a damage to the country"; and to-day by means of the interesting Purdian expedient of receiverships unauthorized by law.

## From Flagstaff to Mars.

Last Saturday night hundreds of telescopes were turned to the southwestern heavens where "the red planet Mars" glowed with added brightness owing to its near approach to the earth. being only about 38,000,000 miles distant. The elaborate preparations made in all observatories for this event, together with the interesting facts already known in regard to the planet which is now nearing its closest proximity to the earth, lead even astronomers to await with more than ordinary interest the results of observations which may throw additional light upon problems which have hitherto baffled the searchers of the skies.

Additional interest is added to the ob servations that have been and will be made this summer by the fact that while it is usually the north pole of Mars that is presented during an opposition, this year the relations are reversed and astronomers have had an opportunity of viewing the south pole of the planet and of photographing it. Professor Lowell director of the observatory at Flagstaff. Ariz., who arrived in Boston a few days ago, brought with him photographs showing two canals. As in the case of the earth, the snow cap of the south pole is much larger than that of the north pole, and as recently observed by Mr. Lowell the cap covered an arc of more than one hundred degrees on the planet's surface, though subsequent observations showed that this cap had diminished greatly in size, while at its base appeared certain markings that suggested a belief in vegetation as their explanation. The rapid melting of the polar snows presumably is due to changed relations the south pole now bears to

The greatest advance in recent years in our knowledge of Mars was made in May and June of last year at the observatory at Flagstaff, when a number of mained unknown here as operatic comextremely interesting photographs were taken by Professor Lowell and his for his daring, although it is true that assistants. When in what astronomers call favorable opposition the apparent angular diameter of Mars is twenty-five is no place for them. They lack the seconds, but when furthest away from | grandiose note, the broad stroke and the the earth, or in conjunction with the sun. | sharp dramatic outline necessary to all its diameter is only about four seconds. Such a difference in distance of course marks the time, as at present, for the prize vessels to boused of carrying contra- favorable study of a planet whose sea-

the sun.

sons, axis of rotation and other phenomena present so many resemblances to those of the earth. The discovery in 1877 that Mars has two satellites still further added to these similarities, and consequently to the interest which the inhabitants of the earth, or, speaking more exactly, astronomers, take in the planet, as the points of similarity suggest that Mars, like the earth, is inhabited and that it may yet be possible to add greatly to our knowledge of Martian geography.

The photographs already taken may

be said to furnish evidence of a still further similarity of Mars to earth in providing evidence that the first of the superior planets, like the earth, though in vastly greater number, has canals, or channels, as they were called by SCHIA-PARELLI, who in 1877 first described them. These canals have been not only a fruitful source of conjecture by those whose imaginations go beyond the observations and deductions of astronomers, but the latter also have made these appearances a subject for special study for two decades or more at Flagstaff observatory with the aid of its fine twenty-four inch telescope, the largest in the world at that elevation, 7,250 feet above the sea. Owing also to this height and the extraordinary clearness and dryness of the atmosphere, the Flagstaff observatory has long been regarded by astronomers as the most suitable place to settle, if possible, the question which has so long baffled astronomers and divided them in their opinions, namely, whether in reality there are such markings, channels or canals on the surface of the planet. Perhaps there is only one other spot on the earth that may be said to have superior atmospheric advantages over Flagstaff, and that is on the plateau of the Peruvian Andes, to which the Lowell expedition was sent with a view to utilizing the present favorable season for Martian observations. A telegram of July 2 states that Topp of the expedition cables: "Mars canals photographed there by SLIPHER."

Many competent observers at lower altitudes and under less favorable conditions have failed to detect anything that could with reasonable approximation to certainty be called a canal, while those who succeeded in discerning such markings differed widely as to their number and location; and hence it was suggested that these lines or channels were the result of slight suggestions made to the eye by differences in shadings and color tints on the surface of the planet, or possibly to disturbances in the currents of the atmosphere of the place of the observer. Such disturbances are admittedly less at Flagstaff and in the dry atmosphere of the Andean observatory station, and hence what the photographs reveal at these two favored points of observation will be practically conclusive, as there will be in them less obliteration of details than elsewhere.

Still, it must be remembered that even with all these advantages the work of photographing the canals is exceedingly delicate, not only as regards the color scheme, by which only the vellow and orange rays are admitted, but also as to the exactness and smoothness with which the telescope follows the planet. In the photograph process at Flagstaff last summer to add still further certainty photographs were taken at difor following the photographic process, mapped from ocular observations through the telescope the various canals he could perceive. The eye, as is well known, is ing, and hence Professor Lowell's drawings show some 400 canals or markings and 175 oases, while the photographs disclose only about forty canals and four or five oases. The correspondence between the photographs and the drawings as to the larger canals does away with the supposition that the markings are due to visual suggestion. In view of results already obtained the photographs just taken in the Andes will be awaited

with great interest. As to what these canals or channels really are there is still wide room for conjecture and further research. Some astronomers regard them as actual waterways on a comprehensive scale which would make our greatest canals on earth seem insignificant in comparison. Some have suggested that they are merely tracts of land, and others still regard them as lines of vegetation growing along great irrigation works, while still others consider them merely as great rifts on the surface due to the cooling and consequent contraction of the planet. It may now be said that the advocates of the canal theory, having established by photographic proof the existence of such markings and that they are not due to visual suggestion, are in the ascendent. It then remains for astronomers to discover, if possible, what purpose such canals, if artificial, could serve in the Martian economy.

# New Operas From France.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN has brought back from Europe some interesting operation works to increase the repertoire of the Manhattan Opera House next winter It is easy, however, to disagree with his classification of the novelties as grand operas. Only one of them, in fact, belongs properly in this category, although DeBussy's "Pélléas et Mélisande" may perhaps be admitted into the same classification in spite of the place of its origin. 'Louise," by CHARPENTIER, is, however. opéra comique at its best, and Offen-BACH never claimed any other rating for "Les Contes d'Hoffman," which is just outside the realm of opera bouffe.

Whatever they may be called, Mr. HAMMERSTEIN has announced an attractive programme. Were it not for him, both CHARPENTIER and DEBUSSY might for some time to come have reposers. The impresario deserves credit only he could produce such works in this city. The Metropolitan Opera House operas that would fit into the vast frame of that stage.

In selecting the best specimens of opera comique for his novelties, the

manager of the Manhattan has not completed his artistic philanthropies. Just as there were new operas unsuited to the stage of the Metropolitan, so were there new singers who could never show their best powers there. The new opera house is an appropriate field for them, and Mr. HAMMERSTEIN will be able to bring back at least one American singer whose appearance has been awaited here for several years, although it has been well understood that she could never do herself justice in the older

opera house. In the size of his theatre and its consequent adaptability to works that could never be performed successfully elsewhere in New York, the manager of the Manhattan has a more complete monopoly of a certain field than his competitors. Just now Mr. HAMMERSTEIN has the only house for the kind of novelties that he has so wisely chosen for his coming season, although when the New Theatre with its two nights of opera every week is completed the situation may be changed. His own experience taught him that without Wagner an operatic répertoire is limited, and he hopes to find better success next season with the new works than he did with the Italian opéra comique that he revived

last winter. The attitude of the public toward the operas of CHARPENTIER and DEBUSSY cannot of course be predicted. It is fortunate for the impresario who is giving them that the public is more interested in operatic novelties than it ever was. It eagerly goes to hear the new works which were formerly ignored. "Louise" has made its way triumphantly over every important operatic stage in Europe. The vogue of "Pélléas et Mélisande" is confined as yet to Paris. The two operas are more typical of modern tendencies in music than any written during the last ten years, and their performance will stamp the Manhattan as a most progressive opera house. Perhaps that is its most characteristic attribute pext to the fact that it is altogether the private enterprise of one man.

### Welcome to Big Bill.

Long time the politics of Manhattan has been dull and prosaic. MURPHY is not a gay blade; PARSONS is the personification of solemnity; the Mayor is not noted for his sparkling repartee; no one, in fact, is particularly entertaining or enlivening. For this reason Big BILL of the Pump will be welcomed heartily as one bearing the promise of something besides gray platitudes and tiresome commonplaces.

It is not difficult to find the cause of Mr. DEVERY's decision to engage once more in the factional contests of the old Ninth district. Since he withdrew, after running for Mayor four years ago, there has been little to attract notice to the West Side. Things have been stagnant. Peace has seemed to be installed permanently. What fun could be got out of such a situation by Mr. DEVERY? What fun, indeed, by anybody? Therefore back into the fray he comes, ready to contribute his mite toward trouble. anxious to dispel the gloom that marks pacific times, willing to give blows and to receive blows.

Mr. DEVERY is rich. He knows many things. He is a thoughtful man, a ferent stages of rotation, while Professor | philosopher, a humorist. He has been LOWELL, either immediately preceding in the centre of interesting happenings and finds no pleasure in watching from the outside. He must have recreation, amusement, a hobby. Politics is his, natural field. We welcome his decision superior to photographic plates in defin- to play again a lone hand, and hope he may run for office once more.

A hundred million dollars in one savings bank means that many small capitalists are joined in a combination which insures safety. cooperation and higher interest. Before long these institutions for the promotion of thrift will find themselves undergoing investigation. They are too prosperous to escape criticism.

## Better Wait Till Oyster Bay Speaks.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Permit me to extend my profound thanks to THE SUN, our family turnal, so to speak, for determining finally that the American eagle is a he bird. This she bu HOME MAN. is getting on my nerves.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I cannot alarm THE SUN's futile attempt to show that the American eagle is of the male gender. However, I suppose your next attempt will be to show that the motto of our country should be amended to read He Pluribus Unum. You may put this in Italic let ters if you wish, because I mean it. DIANA. NEW YORK, July 10.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Having seen in your paper of to day the article entitled "Fifth Avenue Heathen," signed "Viator," would like to state through your columns that any time the writer or any other stranger is in town and wants to attend a Protestant church the Church of the Strangers. 309 West Fifty seventh street, is open every Sabbath of the year. There a good sermon can be heard and a warm welcome is assured. M. J. H. NEW YORK, July 9.

The Tillman-Dolliver Dgel. Bold Dolliver of Ioway

And Tiliman of S. C Lined up to fight a duel to And thousands paused with bated breath The battle for to see. "Twas early morn in Ioway,

And likewise in the South When Ben got out his pitchfork and Doll loaded up his mouth, And each one took a pump along In case there might be drouth million million million "I"s In papers everywhere The daily and the weekly kind.

Turned eagerly upon the scene

To watch them rip and tear. The pitchfork glistened in the blaze Of Tiliman's burning wrath, And Dolly's mouth was mighty like A wide and gateless path, While every now and then the pumpe

Went out and took a bath, The gory duellists engaged In pawing up the ground And scattered gravel everywhere While all the "i"s in all the papes Winked at the rasping sound

Clash Bang! Bang Clash! Kerwhallop Sock! The Pitchfork pinned the Mouth, And for a moment victory Seemed destined for the South; When suddenly brave Dolliver Which took the Pitchfork unawares And wholly swallowed it; Yet victory was not announced For either right or wrong, Because the Pitchfork still held fast And took the Mouth along.

Now Dolliver and Tillman stand Unweaponed, helpless-say, country won't be safe unles We make them stay that way

HERO STORIES.

YELLOWSTONE PARK, July 10 .- In spite of the wetting his feet got in the rescue of waitress from drowning. Vice-President Fairbanks is as hearty as ever. He rose at 5:17 A. M., and after pouring down a gallon of buttermilk, walked twenty-three miles. In the afternoon he took a buil by the horns thereby saving the lives of Miss Ruby Redney of Auburn, N. Y., and her little nephew Titian P. Redmun of Montrouge, La. On his way back to the hotel he encountered a runaway horse and buggy. Throwing the reins around his neck, he at once put the horse on its haunches, and the occupants of the carriage, Mrs. Caleb Cushing Pudd and five children, of Basking Ridge. were able to step out without difficulty. the evening Columella Jefferson, a waiter, after drinking cocktails, rushed into the lobby with two razors. There was tremendous excitement; several women and a member of the New England Anti-Imperialist League fainted. Mr. Fairbank looked the razors in the edge and the infuriated African in the eyes until the forme lost their temper and the latter regained "I'll vote for you shore, Mars Charles, sobbed Columella as he was lugged off.

MURRAY BAY, Canada, July 10 .- P. Henry Puckins, the wealthy washtub manufac-turer of Cincinnati, while riding downhill automobile lost control of his machine. Mr. Puckins, who was accompanied by his beautiful daughters, the Misses Honey, Phoebe, Clio and Eliza Ann Puckins, was rushing down at a frightful rate to the rocky shore. The whole party seem paralysed with fear. It was impossible jump. The whole summer watched with horror the impending tragedy. Secretary Taft, who was cutting bait on the beach, was warned by the shrieks of the spectators and had just time to turn around before the demon wagon with its fated load was upon him. To the surprise and delight of all, the automobile stopped after a little tremor and rebound. Its occupants escaped injury, as did the machine itself. Mr. Taft burst a suspender, but at once went on cutting bait. DANVILLE, Ill., July 10 .- Fireman, save

my child!" cried an agonized mother today, pointing to the second story of her burning cottage on Cannon street. A stalwart man, apparently of middle age and clad in North Carolina homespun, said Madam, the firemen are choking in the smoke; the hose is busted, but I will save your child. Besides, I haven't had my morning gymnastics." Snatching a fire man's helmet, after drinking the lemonade it contained, the amateur mounted to the ridgepole hand over hand; then, descending to the second story window head first, put out the immediate flames by squirting a portion of the lemonade which he had thoughtfully retained in his capaciou mouth; seized the bassinet in which the child was sleeping, oblivious of the flames threw the bassinet to the frenzied mother held the child in his left hand, jumped turning a double flipflap in mideir, and alighted safely on his feet amid the cheers of the crowd. "Oh, how can I ever thank you?" cried the mother (Mrs. Kaskaskis Ruggwood, wife of the well known under taker). "Don't mention it." answered Uncle Joe with one of his courtliest bows; "I believe thoroughly in protection. Let the little cuas" (it was a boy, Cullom Columbia) "grow up and vote. We may need

PITTSBURG, July 10.-Miss Meta Bunn and Miss Cynthia Pulleyn owe their lives to the heroism and presence of mind of Senator Knox. In an electrical storm of remarkable violence this evening the two young women, who were returning from a horseback ride, were about to be struck and killed. Seeing their peril Senator Knox, who was passing in a runabout, threw his rubber coat over them, instantaneously insulating them. "But how did you dare to do it, Senator? How could the you possibly escape?" were the first questions after the young women had recovered from their panic and the storm had abated. "Oh," said the Senator, "my dears, you forget that my lightning rod is always up.

OYSTER BAY, July 10 .- In an interview to-night Mr. Roosevelt expressed with characteristic energy his contempt for

### SIR WILLIAM S. GILBERT. The Recently Knighted Author of

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT hood recently conferred by the King of England author of "The Mikado" is almost a joke when we remember his humorous references to such "empty" distinctions as a K. C. B. in his opera was for a time placed under an interdict, as his blame

Sir William Schwenk Gilbert, Kt., is now living in retirement at Grimsdyke in the pretty Middlesex village of Harrowweald. He is in his seventy-first year, and it is nearly forty years since he produced "The Palace of Truth." His brilliant success was probably obscured somewhat by the even greater success of Sir Arthur Seymour Sullivan, who was Gilbert's Junior in years and whose remains were honored with a grave in the crypt of St. Paul's.

The four new peers added to the British
House of Lords at the same time that Sir Will-

iam S. Gilbert received the order of knight-hood emphasized in a remarkable degree the well known democratic conditions of that august as sembly. The peerage conferred on Sir Same Montague makes the Hebrew representation in the upper house a triumvirate, the two others being Lord Rothschild and Lord Wadsworth. Sir James Blyth is a director of the well known firm of W. & A. Gilbert. Sir James Kitson is a manufacturer of locomotives at Leeds. The fourth new peer is Dr. Peckover, who is in direct ascent from the und Peckover who fought in Oliver Cromwell's

NEW YORK, July 10.

A Statue of Edwin M. Stanton From the Steubenville Daily Gazette.

The trustees of the Stanton Monument Associa

tion have been very busy the last few months and have met with splendid success. At their meeting this week reports of committees were made which great encouragement to the cause, and with the prospects of further encouragement from friends of the project the trustees are warranted in announcing that the erection of a bronze statue of heroic size to the world's greatest War Minister Edwin M. Stanton, in this his native city, is now

The sculptor, Alexander Doyle of New York city. also a native of this city, is now engaged on the pre liminary work for the statue at his summer home at Squirrel Island, Maine, and upon his return to New York city in about six weeks will visit this city to confer with those in charge of the work as to location, &c. This will be the first statue erected to the mem

guite appropriate to have it in Steubenville

Shades of all the trembling bridegroo Read this most astounding statement Shades of all the blushing brides Has the chivelry all vanished? What's the matter with the age.

That mere man on such occa Holds the centre of the stage Is it for his power of spinning Tales of wondrous cunningness: All his volumes boiled together

Lack the romance of one "Yes." Truly if such small achievements Bring about so strange a ouirl

Farmer lad or ribbon clerk. MCLANDBURGE WILSON. LITTLE CHANCE AT THE HAGUE FOR FRANKLIN'S IDEA.

History of American Doctrine of Im

for Private Property on the Seas. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: So far dings of the Hague conference do not give much encouragement as to the settlement of the great international questions which it was expected would be mitted to that body.

As to the subjects of arbitration and the mitation of armaments there is little hope

that anything will be accomplished.

The first Hague conference agreed upon the policy of recommending voluntary arbitra-tion, and provided for the organization of a permanent court of arbitration; and several cases, including that of the claims of the European Powers against Venezuela, were submitted to and decided by that court. But as to compulsory arbitration it soon became apparent that it had no friends in that conference. The American delegates in report upon this subject said

As to the question between compulsory and voluntary arbitration, it was clearly seen before w had been long in session that general compulsors arbitration of questions really likely to product war could not be obtained; in fact that no one of ented in the conference was will lons were concerned. Even as to the question moment it was found to be imp secure agreement except upon a voluntary basis. Much has been done since the adjourn

nent of that conference by the advocates of compulsory arbitration to advance the cause, parts of the world by enthusiastic philauthre pists in that behalf, but it remains to be seen whether their benevolent zeal will make any impression on the delegates to the present conference. The opening address of the president, M. Nelidoff, did not convey much couragement on this point, and Captain Mahan's paper reveals a strong opposition om an unsuspected source.
As to the limitation of armaments there

absolutely no prospect of any action. The Czar of Russia in his invitation to the Powers which resulted in the first Hague conferen declared that

The maintenance of general peace and a possible ipon all nations present themselves in the pre stuation of the world as the ideal soward which To put an end to these increasing armaments, an to find means for avoiding the calamities which menace the entire world, that is the supreme duty

which to day ites upon all nations So Russia spoke in 1899, but it seems tha which now threaten the stability of his em pire have worked a complete change in the opinion of the Czar, and it is now reported that Russia will refuse to discuss the subject, and that in this refusal she will be joined by Germany, Austria and Italy. The matter may therefore be considered as indefinitely

The United States has had very little in erest in the question of limitation of European armaments, and can get along very wel in the absence of compulsory arbitration, but there are other questions in which we have a deep and abiding interest. The most important of these are the rights of neutrals and the immunity of private property in time

The exemption of private property on land from seizure and confiscation has long been ecognized by civilized nations, but the ex ension of this immunity to private property refused. In principle of course there is no listinction, the equity in each case being the

Benjamin Franklin was the first of diplo mats to suggest the propriety of extending he exemption to property on the sea. He made this proposition to the British agents while negotiating the treaty which recognized our independence in 1783, but it was accepted.

The next year it was embodied in a report to Congress from a committee of which Thomas that body, and our Ministers were instructed. in negotiating treaties, to propose a clause providing that "all merchants and traders exchanging the products of different places, and thereby rendering the necessaries, con veniences and comforts of human life more easy to obtain and more general, shall be allowed to pass free and unmolested.

These instructions were carried out in the first treaty made by the United States after that with Prussia in 1785.

The doctrine thus enunciated has from its origin taken the name of "The American Doctrine," and has been advocated by our Government from time to time ever since its inception.

doctrine was John Quincy Adams. In 1823, as Secretary of State under Mr. Monroe, he submitted a proposition to the European Powers for its adoption and wrote to our Minister to Russia, Mr. Middleton:

The principle upon which the Government of the United States now offers this proposal to the civi lized world is that the same precepts of justice Christian nations have by common consent ex empted private property on shore from the de struction or depredation of war, require the same exemption in favor of private property upon the

An entry in his diary in regard to it made at the time shows how deeply he was inter-

ested in this matter When I think, if it possibly could succeed, who a real and solid blessing it would be to the human

race, I can scarcely guard myself from a spirit of enthusiasm which it becomes me to distrust. Mr. Adams was doomed to disappointment the European Powers declining to accept his

In 1856 these Powers adopted the "Declara

tion of Paris," the first article of which provided that "privateering is and remains abolished," and invited all other nations to become parties to this declaration. In reply to this invitation Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State under Mr. Pierce, in a very able letter to the French Minister, Count de Sartiges, ointed out that while the language of declaration prohibited privateering it did prohibit the capture of private property by belligerent men-of-war, and that its effect Powers who possessed large naval forces. while it would strip those who were deficient in naval vessels of the power of attacking their enemies in the only way they could by privateers. For this reason he declare the United States must decline to accede to the declaration as worded, but expressed its willingness to become a party to the instrument provided a clause was inserted exempt-

and blockade. At that time our navy was comparatively insignificant and utterly unable to co the powerful fleets of the great naval Powers; and in case of war our chief reliance for effective action against an enemy would have been the conversion of our merchant marine into privateers. Under the circumstances the reply of Mr. Maroy was founded on the best interests of this country

ing private property on the sea from bellig-

erent capture except in cases of contraband

The amendment proposed by him was not accepted, and no further action was taken until our civil war. When that war broke out President Lincoln issued his proclamatic blockading the Southern ports, and thereupon Great Britain and France recognized the Conefederate States as belligerents. At the same time the Confederate Government began to commission privateers and the United States was confronted with great dan-

ger to its commerce from that source In this emergency Mr. Seward, then Secretary of State, in the hope of avoiding the danger, instructed the American Ministers in England and France to inform those Governments that the United States would be willing to waive the Marcy amendment and become a party to the declaration of Paris

Had this proposition been accepted without nodification the European Powers would have been bound under the declaration to job with the United States in the suppression of the Confederate privateers In his letter to Mr. Adams, Minister at Lon-

don, Mr. Seward said: For your own information it will be sufficient to say that the President adheres to the opinion expressed by my predecessor, Mr. Marcy, that it

would be eminently desirable for the good of all nations that the property and effects of spdividuals, not contraband, should be from seizure and confiscation by national vessels maritime war. If the time and circumstance were propitious to a prosecution of the negotiation with that object in view, he would direct that it should be assiduously pursued. But the right season seems to have passed for the present. \* \* \* Prudence and humanity combine in persuading the President under the circumstances that it is vise to secure the lesser good offered by the Paris Congress, without waiting indefinitely in hope to obtain the greater one offered to the maritime nations by the President of the United States.

The British and French Governments, while

expressing their willingness to enter into a convention with the United States for its dhesion to the Paris declaration, stipulated for the insertion of an article declaring that they did "not intend thereby to undertake any engagements which shall have any bearing, direct or indirect, on the internal differnoes now prevailing in the United States. In a note to Mr. Adams, Earl Russell, after proclaimed her neutrality in the contest, said It would follow logically and consistently rom the attitude taken by her Majesty's Sovernment that the so-called Confederate States, being acknowledged as belligerents, might, by the law of nations, own privateers and that their privateers must be regarded as the armed vessels of a belligerent. With equal logic and consistency it would follow from the position taken by the United States that the privateers of the Southern States might be decreed to be pirates, and it might be further argued that a European Power signing a convention with the United States declaring that privateering was and remains bolished would be bound to treat the privateers of the so-called Confederate States as pirates." For these reasons he thought it proper that the proposed declaration as to

a part of it in writing. As nothing was to be gained by such a convention Mr. Seward gave instructions that the matter be dropped, but in doing so rote Mr. Adams:

"It is my desire that we may withdraw from the subject carrying away no feelings of passion, prejudice or jealousy, so that in some happier time it may be resumed. and the important objects of the proposed convention may be fully secured. I believe that that propitious time is even now not distant; and I will hope that when it comes reat Britain will not only willingly and unconditionally accept the adhesion of the United States to all the benignant articles of the declaration of the Congress of Paris. but will even go further, and relinquishfo her present objections, consent, as the United States has so constantly invited, that the private property, not contraband, of citizens and subjects of nations in collision shall be exempted from confiscation equally in warfare waged on the land and in warfare waged upon the seas which are the common high-

ways of all nations. Mr. Seward's hopes have not yet been fulfilled, and it is more than doubtful whether Mr. Choate with all his ability will be able to convert the delegates of the present conow, at some future time justice and humanity will prevail over the selfish interests of gov-

SHIPS ON THE LAKES. testrictions Under Which Canadian Steamship Lines Are Operated.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A day r two ago in looking over a time table of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company a Canadian company) I came across the fol-owing notice, prominently displayed:

Richelleu and Ontario steamers may not carry passengers from one port in New York State to mother port in same State, nor will stop over be-permitted at two United States ports in succession. Passengers taking passage at Charlotte may not top off at Clayton, Frontenac or Alexandria Bay.

All the points mentioned in the last paragraph are American towns, and all in New York State. It would seem as though there were laws governing passenger traffic on the waters separating our country from Canada, and the same is doubtless true of freight.

NEW YORK, July 9.

## Our Two Marine Carrying Trades.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Pertient to the views of your Montclair correspondent is the extract enclosed, which is from page 72 of the annual statistical report of the secretary to the members of the Brit-ish Iron Trades Association for 1884. The secretary was J. Stephens Jeans, fellow and member of council of the Statistical Society, author of "England's Supremacy," "Railway Problems," &c. New York, July 9.

"The most important shipbuilding and shipowning country after Great Britain, as the figures already quoted show, is the United States of America. In that country the shipping trade is divided into two branches-the vessels registered for oversea or foreign trade, and those enrolled for home trade, including lake and river steamers. In the latter branch of the trade there has been a

steady increase for a number of years; in

the former there has been a steady decline.

The one trade is protected: the other is free." Safety in the Streets

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have seen e moralizing in the public press upon the recent terrible automobile aecident on Jerom. avenue. Is there nothing to be said about physical safety of the public, or the act of our street rallway companies in erecting dangerous obstructions upon the streets, and the indifference of our public officials in allowing them to remain? The curve at Jerome avenue and Woodlax. Gemetery gate is a dangerous one, the trolley polstanding in the centre of the highway at this point are a constant menace to passing vehicles, and another accident in which some poor young creature may be maimed for life is likely to occur at any The poles should be removed to the curb and lights should be placed upon them at night until this is done. W. W. NILES Chairman Committee on City Streets, Automo bile Club of America.

NEW YORK, July 9.

The Regulator of Style.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In a recent umber of the North American Review is a rasping number of the North American Review is a rasping review by Mr. Joseph S. Auerbach of a book of "English Composition." by Mr. Berrett Wendell, professor of English literature at Harvard. Not long since a certain candidate for diplomatic

honors suggested that President Roosevelt's pure and vigorous English should be used as a text in every college in the land. So is it not "up to" the ident, as Harvard's greatest scholar to make sharp reply to Mr. Auerbach's affront to his alma mater? There is a precedent in what Fre the Great did when Voltaire held Professor Mauper tuls up to ridicule.

If the President does not regard all Harvard pro-fessors as mollycoddles, let him speak, that we may mow if there are word fakers among us.

## Goes to Vassar at Sixty-five.

From Leslie's Weekly That it is never too late to learn is signally illustrated in the case of Miss Mary E. van Dyne of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who, though 65 years of age, has been during the past school year a student at Vassar College. She has been taking a special course and has been classified as a freshman, being supposedly the oldest freshman in the country. said that Miss van Dyne was eager in her younge days to enter Vassar but for financial reasons was proved, and she carried out the ambition of her youth.

## Not a Christian Science Goat.

From the Chicago Tribune. Harold's mother was a devout follower of mental elence. The two were crossing a field while in the country, and when the lad saw a goat in the distance he shielded himself instinctively behind als parent's skirt.

"Harold, I'm ashamed of you," she told his Don't you know there is no such thing as pa'a "Y-yes," he admitted timidly. "I know it and you know it, but the goat don't know it.

### A Federal Matter. Mrs. Knicker-Acts in restraint of trade are

legal.

Mrs. Bocker--I shall bring James before the ities at once. He refused to give me \$100

Knicker—What is the psychological moment? Bocker—The one the other fellow always selzes.